

REV. JOHN DODWELL, Mgr.
With Strong Staff of Editors and Correspondents.
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THE CITIZEN.

An Independent Weekly
Devoted to the
Interests of
THE HOME, FARM, & SCHOOL.
50 CENTS A YEAR.

VOL. III.

A Family Paper

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1901.

Fifty cents a year.

NO. 27

IDEAS.

"What do you do when one of your good resolutions is broken?"

"Same as when a tool is broken. I replace it with a stronger one."

No great thing will ever be done unless we have the nerve to begin.

The New Year is at hand. Begin with prayer—then good resolutions—then go ahead and do your best.

Would it not be hard work to go through the Christmas time, and think of all the blessings God sends us, and never offer one prayer of thankfulness?

The secret of success is hard thinking and hard work, but too many fellows are not studying to find the secret of success, but just to find some sort of a substitute!

TAKE NOTICE.

Special arrangements will be made to assist the young people who enter Berea the first of January.

Don't lose the winter of 1902!

Good Boarding Places may still be found in Berea.

Rev. Wm. Lodwick, accompanied by Mrs. Lodwick and the Male Quartette, will hold a service at the Hickory Plains Schoolhouse next Sunday at 3 o'clock. Come and hear the music.

Rev. Harding H. Hogan will preach at Cave Springs, Sunday, Dec. 29th, at 11 a. m.; at Brodhead, Saturday, January 4, 1902, at 7 p. m.; at Hickory Grove, Sunday, Jan. 5th, at 11 a. m., and at Conway at 2 p. m.

There is room for several more mountain girls at the new building where the young ladies from Perry county are, near the main boarding hall. Miss Schumaker is teacher in charge, and Mrs. Henderson, matron. This building is neatly furnished and as comfortable a home as any girl could desire. No extra charge for living in this new building.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The people of the Danish West Indies do not want their islands to be sold to the United States.

Henry De Windt and his companions started last Thursday from Paris, France, to reach New York by traveling overland via Behring Straits.

The British War Office has possession of a cipher telegram sent by Boer Commandant Delarey stating that he cannot hold out longer than January.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Postmaster General Smith has resigned his office to go back to journalism.

John D. Rockefeller is said to contemplate a hospital for contagious diseases, and Chicago wants it.

Hon. H. C. Payne, of Wisconsin, has been appointed postmaster general, vice Emory J. Smith, resigned.

President Roosevelt has selected Lincoln's birthday as the day he will attend the South Carolina Exposition.

Senator Hanna has introduced a bill in Congress granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to Mrs. McKinley, widow of the late President.

Lyman C. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury will resign his office and retire from the Cabinet some time in January. He will probably be succeeded by an Eastern man.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Henry Moore, of Paint Lick, has been reappointed postmaster at Paint Lick and the appointment is satisfactory to the patrons of the office.

The Kentucky Legislature will be asked to appropriate \$200,000 for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., in 1903.

Kentucky Educational Association at Louisville, Dec. 26-8, was attended by Professors Dismore and Marsh from Berea. Much attention was given to proposed amendments to our school law which may prevent bribery and other abuses.

State Colored Teachers' Association at Lexington, Dec. 25-27, was a great success. Prof. Frank L. Williams was President. Berea was represented by Prof. Dodge and President Frost, the latter speaking on "Raising the standard for students and teachers." Other names on the program were Whittaker, Hathaway, K. Smith, Monroe, Hagood, Rev. J. E. Wood, Estill, J. W. Hughes, C. W. Reynolds and Garvin.

THE SHOP.

HOUSE-BUILDING.

PORCH (FRONT). Ten 2x6 in., 16-foot sills and floor joists; five 2x6 in., 8-foot sills and floor joists; four 2x4 in., 16-foot plates; seventeen 2x4 in., 12-foot rafters; 300 ft. sheeting for roof; 300 ft. rough flooring boards, or 375 ft. matched flooring.

STAIRS. Four 2x8 in., 8 ft. stringers; four boards 12 ft. long, 11 in. wide, treads; four boards 12 ft. long, 8 in. wide, risers.

BOXING. 1440 ft., 12 ft. long, for boarding in; 225 ft. boxing for partitions, 8 ft. long; 500 ft. strips, 3 in. wide, 5-8 in. thick, for cracks in boarding and partitions.

FLOORING. 1700 ft. matched flooring, or 1350 ft. rough, 8 in. wide; 300 ft. strip, 3x5-8 in., laid under the floor cracks.

STUDING. 50 pcs., 2x4 in., 8 ft. for doors, windows, under chimneys, etc.

FINISH. 150 ft. long, 3 1/2 in. wide, for facing around eaves and gable.

WINDOWS. Eight 10x14, 12 lights; One 10x14, 12 lights to be used in attic; one in each gable.

DOORS. Seven, 2 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft. 8 in., 1 1/2 in. thick; locks and hinges for above doors.

Tin for valleys; two 8 ft. long by 20 in. wide; 16,000 shingles; 725 bricks for 2 flues 15 ft. high, 8 in. by 8 in., opening; 1 barrel lime; four barrels sand.

NAILS. 75 lb. 10 penny, boxing and framing; 20 lb. 20 penny, sills and floor joists; 55 lb. 8 penny, floor and finish; 90 lb. 4 penny, shingles and strips.

Great care must be used that no piece of lumber is cut for anything but the thing for which it is intended.

After the foundation is in we are ready to begin upon the framing of the floor, which is to be the first step. The sills will be made of two, 2x8, set edgewise, nailed at corners thus:

The front and back running by the ends.

The sills at the joining of the kitchen and the main house should be framed thus:

In cutting the sills the inside pieces should be cut first, so that the floor joists can be nailed through the sills, the cuts must be made so that they will come as nearly as possible over the foundation, leaving 2 inches all around to allow the outside sill to come flush with the stone piers or posts. Spike them together at the corners with 20 penny nails, and cut the floor joists all the same length, which is the distance between the sills inside at one end. Place them 20 inches to centers, flush with the top of the sills; nail them with 20 pennies. Then cut the outside sills, using great care that the joints lap 3 or 4 feet over the inside sills and nail them solidly, particularly at the laps.

After the floor joists are in their places put in bridging between the floor joists of the main house, of pieces of 1 x 4 inches, thus:

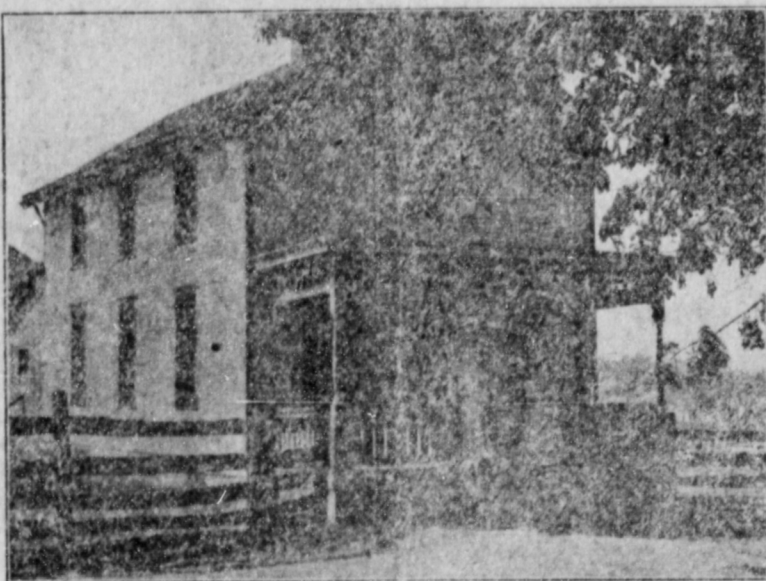
which adds very much to the stiffness of the floor. Now lay some boards on the floor to walk on, and prepare for putting the boxing in its place. The boxing should be cut off to exactly the same length, as near 12 ft. as possible, enough pieces to go all around the outside of the house, with the openings for windows and doors left. Cut them perfectly square.

Pieces of the 1 x 4 should be tacked around the house to a perfectly straight line on top, 6 inches below the top of the sills, to support the boxing while it is being nailed. After the boxing is all nailed the 1 x 4 may be taken away, therefore it should be tacked, not nailed, so that it can be removed easily. The 2 thus left will give a good nailing for boards to be nailed around reaching to the ground, to keep dogs, etc., from running under the house.

This is the sixth of a series of papers by Mr. Chas. A. King, of Berea College, upon the teaching of mechanics. The next paper will continue the subject of "House-building."—Ed.

How to Make Cucumber Salad.

Pare the cucumbers and put them into ice water. Whip stiff one and a half cupsful of cream and fold into it four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, the same quantity of horse radish, a teaspoonful of salt and two or three dashes of paprika. Stand this dressing on the ice. Just before serving dry the cucumbers in a napkin. Cut them in thin slices, dress with oil, vinegar, salt and pepper and arrange on a bed of lettuce. Cover with the whipped cream and send any that may remain to the table in a bowl.



NICHOLS HOUSE.

The Nichols House is temporarily used for instruction in sewing, dress-making, cooking, and other domestic arts, though some of the classes meet in other places.

The lower story is fitted out for instruction in cooking, and here the girls are taught how to select different articles of food and how to cook it in the best way, together with canning, preserving, cooking for the sick, and many other useful things. Many a poor man's wife wastes the greater part of his earnings because she has had no sufficient training in the housekeeper's business.

The upstairs rooms have sewing machines, tables, patterns, etc., and here the girls are taught to cut garments, manage sewing machines, repair, make over, and sew. The appearance and health of a woman and her household depend as much upon proper dress as upon anything else.

This kind of education at Berea is combined with music, book-keeping and arithmetic, grammar and letter-writing, and the other studies which make a good housekeeper. It will brighten thousands of homes, and young women who desire to do so can earn "big money" by managing students' boarding houses and similar institutions. A really good cook is better off than an ordinary teacher. The girls who are in these classes report a good time and great profit.

Is Not This For You?

SPECIAL SHORT TERM, JANUARY 1ST.

The regular winter term began December 11, with the largest number of students ever in Berea.

Now to accommodate the large number who could not come then, special arrangements are made to receive students the first of January.

Such students get nine weeks of winter school, and are here to begin the twelve weeks Spring Term which opens March 12.

Do not throw away the first months of the New Year.

Notice that expenses for the short winter term are one fourth less.

This means that students in first year Normal and below, who take less expensive rooms, can start in with only \$13.00, and get through the term for less than \$20.00.

Those who desire more expensive rooms, and wish to buy and keep their text-books, can do so for a very small outlay.

Now is the time to strike out for the best thing ever offered to an enterprising young man or young lady.

Remember that many of the best young people of your county are already at Berea.

Are You In Doubt

As to the thing to give at Christmas? Then you haven't seen the

Lovely Things

which we have brought to town for

Holiday Buyers.

Whatever your taste or fancy, or whatever the length of your purse, we can meet your needs if you have in mind to give Jewelry.

"The Christmas Turkey"

would be better reconciled to his fate if he knew he was to be dismembered by one of those superb Carvers, and that husband of yours would more fully appreciate the well wishes conveyed in your "Merry Christmas!" Each carving set the best of its kind at the price.

T. A. Robinson,

Optician and Jeweler

Main St. Berea, Ky

THOUSANDS SENT INTO EXILE.

Every year a large number of poor sufferers whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. Don't be an exile when Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will cure you at home. It's the most infallible medicine for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung diseases on earth. The first dose brings relief. Astounding cures result from persistent use. Trial bottles free at all drug stores. Price 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Guaranteed Salary \$900 Yearly.

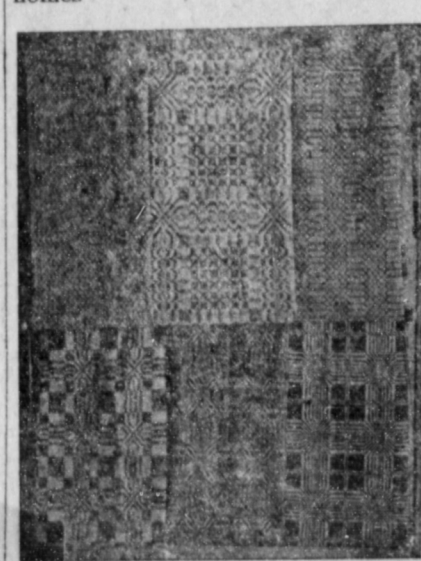
Men and women of good address to represent us, some to travel appointing agents, others for local work looking after our interests. \$900 salary guaranteed yearly; extra commissions and expenses, rapid advancement, old established house. Grand chance for earnest man or woman to secure pleasant, permanent position and liberal income. New brilliant lines. Write at once.

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WANTED.—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation; \$25 salary per year, payable weekly; \$1 per day absolutely sure and all expenses straight, bona-fide, definite salary, no commission; salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. STANDARD HOUSE, 334 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Repair That Loom!

Homespun is coming into fashion again, and our girls should keep up the art of spinning. Berea College is finding a market for the products of fireside industry which may bring education and comfort to many homes.



We can pay for well-woven linen 40 cents a yard, jeans 60 cents, linsey 50 cents, well-matched bed coverlets \$1 to \$6. Patent dyes not accepted—old-fashioned indigo preferred. For information address, JOSEPHINE A. ROBINSON, Homespun Exchange Berea, Ky.

WE HELP YOUNG MEN START IN LIFE

By selling them high-grade clothing at extremely moderate cost—apparel that meets all the demands of men of taste and fashion, yet reasonable enough in price to please the most economically inclined.

Fine Fashionable Suits, \$10 AND ABOVE. Good Reliable Suits, \$8 AND BELOW.

Patterns and styles to suit every taste, and sizes to fit every form—the tall, the short, the fat, the lean—and a tailor ready to improve the fit when necessary.

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Richmond, Ky.

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Office Days.—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of each week.

MEAT MARKET.

I have re-opened the Meat Market on Main Street. Fresh Meats, Dressed Poultry, and Vegetables in Season.

M. B. RAMSEY, Berea, Ky.

Three Years in Richmond,

And out of all the sets of teeth that have been made at my office, if there is one set or any sets that show any defects, I will make a new set free. We are making the best set of teeth in the world for \$7.50, and if defects show in five years we give you a new set free. This applies to all the teeth I have made or am going to make the best alloy fills in the world at 75 cents.

DR. HOBSON, Dentist.

Permanently located in the Hobson Building—next door to Government Building.

Richmond, Kentucky.

Reference, Richmond National Bank. Special Price to Students.

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Men's and Boys Shoes, Heavy Boots, Bootees, Felt and Rubber Boots, Underwear, Neckwear, Socks, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Rain Coats. You will find us complete in STYLE, QUALITY, and PRICE, and will save you money, which is the greatest anticipation of all.

DOUGLAS & CRUTCHER

207 West Main Street, RICHMOND, KY.

Mr. Geo. W. Pow is our BERE A AGENT, and has a line of our ampes. Goods can be had of him at the same price as charged in Our Store at Richmond.

UNDER THE MILITARY

Army Men Want Several Civil Provinces Restored.

NATIVE FORCES AGAIN GET BUSY.

A Number of Fierce Engagements Emphasize a Week's Campaigning in the Philippines—Charges of Treason and Arrests of Suspects—General Chaffee on the Situation.

Manilla, Dec. 23.—General George W. Davis, commanding at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, has requested that the province of Misamis, Mindanao, again be placed under military control. General Davis has proof that the recently elected presidente and vice councillors and the leading men of Cagayan de Misamis are guilty of treason in furnishing ammunition to the insurgents within the past month. The fiscal of the province of Misamis is also implicated. The evidence shows that all these men were members of the Katipunan society.

Captain John S. Parke, Jr., with a small force of men of the Twenty-first infantry, encountered 60 insurgents last week at Alaminos, in Laguna province. Four of the enemy were killed, several guns captured and their barracks was destroyed. General Bell, who is in command of the American forces in Batangas province, Luzon, has praised Lieutenant James D. Tilford, who, while scouting with Troop D of the First Cavalry, routed an insurgent force in that province. Lieutenant Tilford located a rebel stronghold on the top of the hill near the town of Batangas. He surrounded the enemy under cover of night and attacked them at daylight. Their surprise was complete. Nineteen insurgents were killed while attempting to escape. Lieutenant Tilford captured 16 rifles and 500 rounds of ammunition. A detachment of scouts of the Second Infantry also had a small engagement with the insurgents in which they killed nine men and captured four.

General Chaffee said he considered conditions in the Philippines to be hopeful, and that by the end of February all the turbulent provinces will have been pacified. General Chaffee expects the island of Samar, however, which will probably require some months longer. There the situation demands a policy of rigid starvation, food to be given only to those who surrender or who stay in the towns. Two priests have been arrested in Batangas province. They are charged with aiding the insurrection. They were found to have hidden behind the altar of their church appliances for counterfeiting money. They are charged with manufacturing silver dollars to pay the insurgent soldiers.

Explosion at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Dec. 21.—Three dead, one missing and 12 injured is the result of the terrific boiler explosion at the Black Diamond steel works of Park Brothers. The dead are: John Welvik, Patrick O'Connor, an unknown man. Missing: John W. Lits. (He is probably among the killed.) The injured at the hospitals are all going well except Steinbaugh, whose injuries may yet prove fatal. Reuben Miller, Jr., superintendent of the plant, states that the boilers were examined last week and pronounced in excellent condition. No known cause can be given for the explosion. A thorough investigation is in progress.

Family Incinerated.

Dubois, Pa., Dec. 23.—A distressing affair occurred three miles from Summerville, Jefferson county. The home of John Ashbaugh, a farmer, was destroyed, and four persons were burned to death. One other is burned in such a manner that recovery is doubtful, and four others are seriously burned and injured. The dead are: William Ashbaugh, 22; Mabel Ashbaugh, 12; Harry Ashbaugh, 10; James Ashbaugh, 9. Herman Ashbaugh, 8, is fatally burned. Fire was caused by an overheated stove.

Six Dashed to Death.

Allentown, Pa., Dec. 24.—Wet rails caused an electric car to jump the track at a sharp curve at the foot of a mountain between this city and Coopersburg. Six persons were killed outright, and eight injured. The dead: Rev. Tobias Kessler, 60, an unattached Reformed church clergyman; Albert Yeager of Allentown, 40; Mrs. Dr. Jacob Fetzer of Coopersburg, 35; Ambrose Reinhard of Friedensville, 55; Irwin Renner of Zion Hill, farmer, 50; Frank Wesley of Allentown, Pa.

Big Blaze in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Dec. 20.—Fire in the Riddlemoser building, 2 to 15 West Fayette street, caused a loss of \$210,000, fully covered by insurance. The heaviest sufferers are Coblenz, Cahn & Company, about \$140,000; Joseph Riddlemoser, owner building, \$40,000.

Disastrous Blaze.

Huntingdon, Pa., Dec. 20.—Fire destroyed the opera house block, including the stores of A. S. Mullin, dry goods; C. C. Read, druggist; E. Y. Yoder, novelties; J. B. Port, confectioner, and the Acme department store. Loss \$150,000; partly insured.

Killed by a Negro.

Bluefield, W. Va., Dec. 21.—Dayton H. Miller, secretary-treasurer of the Crow's Nest Coal and Coke company, was shot and killed by a negro at Toms Creek, Va. The murder has created considerable excitement and the negro may be lynched.

Church Licked Up.

Springfield, O., Dec. 23.—The First Congregational church was totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$25,000. It was a new church, constructed but a few years since. The origin is a mystery, though it is supposed to have been due to an overheated furnace.

SCHLEY CASE.

Admiral May Appeal to the Courts For Vindication.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Now that Secretary of the Navy Long has approved the findings of the Schley court of inquiry and practically disapproved the opinion of Admiral Dewey respecting the credit for the famous naval victory on the ground that that question was not before the court, it is possible that Admiral Schley will seek redress in the courts. Counsel for the admiral vehemently denounced the action of Secretary Long. Unless the president intervenes, counsel say the matter may be taken into the courts. There is a power in the courts to compel the secretary to file the dissenting opinion of Admiral Dewey whether he agreed with it or not. President Roosevelt has requested the resignation of Historian Maclay, who viciously assailed Schley in a recent naval history and who is employed as laborer at the Brooklyn navy yard. General Nelson A. Miles has been reprimanded by Secretary of War Root for publicly expressing his approval of the finding of Admiral Dewey, which was favorable to Admiral Schley. The secretary says it is his desire to have the war department in no way involved in the controversy.

Maclay Defiant.

New York, Dec. 24.—Edgar Stanton Maclay, whose connection with the Schley case has led President Roosevelt to request his resignation as special laborer in the navy, made formal demand for trial by usual naval procedure. He averred that his case came under the civil service law, and that he could not be dismissed without formal charges, trial and conviction. The request for his resignation was sent to him by Rear Admiral Barker, commander of the navy yard at Brooklyn, and he replied at once by letter formally setting forth his position.

FOURTEEN ROASTED

By the Explosion of Gas at the Soho Furnace, Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Dec. 20.—Ten men were burned to death and four injured by the explosion of gas at the Soho furnace of Jones & Laughlin, limited. The explosion was caused by a slip in the furnace, the gas and flames belching upward through the belt. The men were on the furnace platform 85 feet above the ground. There were 19 men on the furnace when the explosion occurred. Fifteen of them were caught in the flames. Two of them escaped with slight injuries. Gas became encased in a crust of cinder forming at the bottom of the furnace. A wheelbarrow containing ore had been sent up to the men, and when they went to dump it into the bell of the furnace they pushed it over too far and it rolled into the hopper. The barrow weighed 900 pounds and was too heavy for the four men to raise. The 15 laborers, all Hungarians, were then sent up to assist them.

Steamer Shoots Over a Dam.

Charleston, Dec. 20.—At Paint Creek, the steamer Kanawha Belle went over a dam on her down trip, immediately broke in two and is now a total wreck. Eight of the crew, all deckhands and roustabouts, were drowned. All of the officers of the boat were saved, but some of them had narrow escapes. The sunken boat was owned by the Calvert Brothers. The river has been up for several days and there was a furious current at the lock, and the pilot was unable to control the boat on approaching the lock. The Calvert, another boat owned by the Calverts, went to the rescue of the survivors and brought them here. Len Martin, a passenger on the boat, was rescued from the water but died from fright on his way to this city. The boat was valued at \$10,000.

Train on Fire.

Liverpool, Dec. 24.—An explosion in a fuse box set fire to a train on the electric overhead railway at Dingle station. Several of the railway employees were terribly burned and seven were killed. The burning train entered a tunnel stored with stacks of creosoted railroad sleepers. These were also set on fire and the tunnel became a blazing furnace. The fire brigade had the greatest difficulty in extinguishing the flames. The corpses of the seven men killed were carried from the tunnel.

Sale of the Danish Islands.

Copenhagen, Dec. 21.—It is almost certain that the second chamber will ratify the sale of the Danish West Indies by a large majority, but many members of the first chamber are opposed to this session. Influential people here believe that the present moment is inopportune for the sale, as the cutting of the Nicaraguan canal will considerably increase the commercial and political value of islands.

Looked For a Leak With a Match.

Cleveland, Dec. 19.—The barbershop of Valentine Kerner, a two-story brick building, was completely shattered from top to bottom by an explosion of gas. William Nugent, who caused the explosion by looking for a leak in the gas pipe with a match, was blown into the street and seriously hurt. Five others in the house were hurt, but not seriously.

A Bloody Crossing.

Mishawaka, Ind., Dec. 19.—Dr. W. E. Bowman of Elkhart, surgeon for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway company, and an unknown male companion, were struck by a fast mail train on that road and instantly killed. The accident occurred at the fatal Union crossing, where a farmer and wife were recently hurled into eternity.

Five Buildings Burned.

New London, Conn., Dec. 21.—Five business buildings on Bank and State streets were gutted by fire. The loss, including that on stocks of merchandise, is estimated at \$100,000.

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says, "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and take pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Summer Hill, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

PATENTS

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 635 F St., Washington, D. C.

For Sale.—The most complete outfit of blacksmith tools in Central Kentucky. CHEAP FOR CASH. Call on Bicknell & Early.

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.
Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, constricted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial affections. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind.—MRS. MARY R. MELENDY, M. D., Ph. D., Chicago, Ill. This remedy is for sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

Special Notice to Our Readers.
This paper is on file at the office of The Chicago Inter Ocean, 106-108-110 East Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to any one interested in the subject and should be taken advantage of.

YOUR POSTMASTER
Is the authorized agent for THE CITIZEN. Give him FIFTY CENTS and he will send it to us and we will send you The Neatest, Cleanest, Newsy Newspaper you ever read, fifty-two times, one each week for a year.

CHAMBERLAIN'S STOMACH AND LIVER TABLETS.
Try them
When you feel dull after eating.
When you have no appetite.
When you have a bad taste in the mouth.
When your liver is torpid.
When your bowels are constipated.
When you have a headache.
When you feel bilious.
They will improve your appetite, cleanse and invigorate your stomach and regulate your liver and bowels.

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Louisville and St. Louis
Parlor Cars on Day Trains.
Pullman Buffet Sleepers on Night Trains.
For rates and further information, address
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L. J. IRWIN, G. P. A.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE FARM.

Edited by S. C. MASON, Professor of Horticulture, Berea College.

EXTERNAL DISEASES OF THE HOG, AND THEIR TREATMENT.

By Wm. Bolshaw, Seneca, Kas.

It is not a rapid-killing disease, being more a retarder of growth and development. Hogs gain in weight very slowly when badly affected with mange, and in extreme cases die with the disease; still those that die with it are but a small per cent of the number affected.

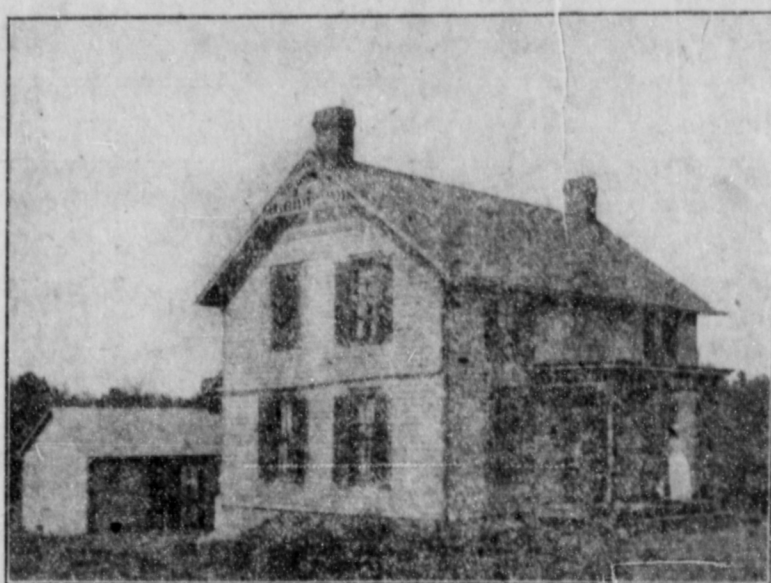
In years gone by the treatment of mange was strong soapuds, well rubbed in with a scrubbing brush. This laborious process might do for one or two pigs, but for a hundred head would be tedious and expensive, and at the present time unnecessary. My method of treatment is by spraying with nitrate of lead, one pound to a barrel of water. Two gallons of boiling water will be required to dissolve the lead. Place it in a barrel of cold water. By simply wetting the hogs with this solution most of the mange will be killed by the first spraying; a second spraying at an interval of a week will make the work complete. After this the corn a herd will clean up will be surprising. The hog grows out in every part, gets fat, hair looks glossy, skin is smooth and pliable.

Swine Fever. Swine fever is the most contrary, lays the foundation for more mischief, is one of the feeblest and easiest diseases to treat, and the cost of treatment the smallest of all diseases of the skin. It selects the cleanest, healthiest, thriftiest, tenderest and purest-blooded hogs for its victims. It is one of the daintiest of diseases, a difference of the food being sufficient to divert it to or from a herd. All evidence from the symptoms before and after it is destroyed, and examination of the hogs that have died with swine fever; also the conditions found in several herds and thousands of sick hogs—the evidence from these different sources goes to prove that this skin disease is of a leech-like character, and lives upon the blood, rendering the animals susceptible by the depression of vitality and natural resistance to all diseases that hog flesh is heir to. The symptoms of swine fever are slow, weak movements, staggering gait, absence of blood from fresh, open wounds, piling up in bedding, annoying sensation of heat when hand is placed upon them, hard to drive out of bedding, rough condition of hair, wounds of any kind remain open and refuse to heal, rapid breathing, and ears dry upon edges (break off as if they had been frozen). Hogs with swine fever eat and drink but little, and die in from three days to three weeks. When dead and cut open the flesh will be found as clear of blood as if killed by a professional butcher—very little blood can be found in any part of the animal organism.

Although the treatment already given for mange by spraying with nitrate of lead is equally as good for the successful treatment of swine fever, still it is unnecessary and expensive, one pound of nitrate of lead being required to kill mange on 100 head. One half ounce of nitrate of lead, with salt sufficient to form chloride of lead, is sufficient to destroy swine fever on 100 head. This weak solution has no effect upon mange, nor does it affect lice or itch. I will return to treatment. Dissolve one tablespoonful of chloride of lead in a bucket by pouring a gallon of boiling water upon it. Hot or boiling water will dissolve it; cold water will not. Pour the solution into one barrel of cold water. Throw this upon the hog affected with swine fever. If a spray pump is not obtainable, can, dipper or bucket will do; anyway, so long as you get the hogs wet all over with the solution. This kills the swine fever, germ parasites or live disease matter by a single treatment. In treating 100 head or more it is better to repeat the operation once a week for a few weeks, so as to treat those hogs that might have been in the incubatory stages of swine fever. After treatment the symptoms take a decided change—no fever is visible anywhere in the herd, the hog begins to eat, hair looks better, blood comes to the surface of the skin, sometimes running from the unhealed wounds, and cases have been where flies have nearly covered the hogs after a treatment of chloride of lead, appropriating the blood which comes through the cracked portion of the skin.—Report of Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

(To be continued.)

Blown To Atoms.
The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic purgative pill has been exploded; for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulate liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure Constipation and Sick Headaches.



THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

There have been two reasons for establishing the Training School for Nurses at Berea.

The first object is to perform the Christlike work of healing the sick. Probably half the people who die might just as well have recovered and lived many years longer, to the glory of God and the comfort of their families. They die because people do not know how to care for the sick, how to cook their food, how to give their medicines, how to attend to the many little things on which their recovery depends. No amount of love on the part of a mother or sister or wife can save life unless there is also knowledge and skill.

The second object is to provide a way in which young ladies can earn money and support themselves. A girl who cannot earn her own living is a very helpless creature. She is almost a slave. She is almost forced to marry any man who asks her. She is always dependent and helpless. The death of father or husband brings her to distress.

But a woman who has training as a nurse can always earn as much or more than a teacher. And many times her training is worth all its costs

her in the fact that she can save the lives of those she loves in her own home.

The course of training at Berea occupies two years. Any young woman of good character and health can enter the first year class. She receives one lesson each day at the Nurse's Building, and has other studies selected by the superintendent in the College. The expenses are the same as in the other departments, twenty-five or thirty dollars a term, with some chance of earning a part.

The second year the girl lives at the Hospital, and is provided with board, books and a suit of clothes. She signs an agreement to stay through the year and to do such work as may be required of her in connection with her studies.

Those who have completed this course have found all the work they could do at fourteen dollars a week. We could send out many more nurses if we had them.

There is a chance for a number of young ladies to begin the first of January. Do not waste your time or continue to be dependent on others.

THE SCHOOL.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STATE EDUCATORS.

The Kentucky Educational Association will hold its annual meeting in Louisville on Dec. 26-28. All expect the record to show a larger attendance than ever before. The main topic for discussion will be of unusual interest, and it is "Needed School Legislation." The railroads have given a rate of one and one-third fare on the certificate plan. Programs can be had upon application to Miss McDaniel, President of the Association, Hopkinsville, Ky. Below is the report of the committee upon the "Needs of School Legislation," with the view of framing a bill to be presented to the next session of the Legislature:

- I. That the third class certificate should be abolished.
- II. That the County be made the unit of taxation.
- III. That the School District be given the authority to vote on the question of levying a tax to build schoolhouses.
- IV. That the Trustee System should be remedied as follows:
 1. That all the schools in the county be under the control of a County Board of Education, composed of the County Superintendent and one member elected from each magisterial district, by the voters thereof, the members of the Board after the first election to be elected at the same time that county officers are elected, and their term of office to be four years.

2. Each member shall give bond for faithful performance of his duties and shall receive \$3.00 per diem for his services while the board is in session, the number of days to be limited; said services to be paid for out of county funds.

3. Said Board to have authority to let all contracts for building and repairing, to purchase all material for same, to purchase all furniture, apparatus, and supplies, and to employ all teachers.

IV. That this Board have one local Director in each school district for the signing of reports, and attending to incidental matters while school is in session.

V. That the State Superintendent be required to pay but 20 per cent of the tuition fund on the first of October.

VI. That the County Superintendent's annual report should reach the state office not later than the first day of August.

VII. That the date of the June examination for common school graduates be the second Friday and Saturday in May.

VIII. That the sum of \$500 be placed at the disposal of the State Superintendent with which to defray his expenses in visiting county institutes, and other educational meetings, and that a sworn statement of his expenses be published in his biennial report.

BEREA COLLEGE Founded 1855

Places the Best Education in Reach of All...

Over 30 Teachers, 800 Students (from 20 States). Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Trade Schools—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing, two years.
Model Schools—General Education, and fitting for advanced courses.

For those sufficiently advanced to get a teacher's certificate:

Applied Science—Two years course, with Agriculture for young men, and Domestic Science for young ladies.

Normal Course—Two years, with practice teaching.

Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business, and College Course—Literary, Philosophical, Classical. [for life]

Music—Reed Organ, Choral (free), Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for term (12 weeks) may be brought within \$24.00, about \$14 to be paid in advance.

The school is endorsed by Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For information and friendly advice address the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE, - Berea, Madison Co., Ky.

THE CITIZEN

OFFERS to old and new subscribers
The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean, \$1 a year, and The Citizen, 50 cents a year, for One Year for One Dollar.

In addition to this if you will send 97 cents more, in all \$1.97, we will send you the best published life of President McKinley. Think and Act. Read the Inter Ocean Advertisement elsewhere.

Offer No. 2: And a good one.

The Cincinnati Weekly Gazette, for one year, 24 pages, the Oldest Newspaper in the West, The Citizen, one year, the Best Newspaper in Eastern Kentucky, and twelve splendid pictures one each month with your papers for only 80 cents.

These pictures are not cheap chromos, they are real works of art, two of them are fine portraits of President and Mrs. McKinley and are suitable decorations for any parlor. Reflect and Act.

Offer No. 3: A Splendid Opportunity to procure the very best literature in the world, excepting the Bible, a set of Shakespeare. It is complete in 12 vols., very large type, excellent paper, fine limp cloth, gilt top binding, small handy volumes, 4 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches. It is the unabridged text of Clark and Wright's Cambridge Shakespeare, which is generally accepted by scholars as the best. It has numbered lines the same as the famous Cambridge Globe edition, therefore readily used with the notes of other editions. It has all the notes and historical and critical prefaces of the famous "Temple Edition." There is also an extra volume, making 13, a "Shakespeare Dictionary," containing a complete glossary and brief commentary, index of characters and dictionary of popular quotations, in one alphabetical order. There are also 13 fine original illustrations, and the set is cases in a beautiful silk cloth box. Price \$5.00. I will give you The Ideal Shakespeare and The Citizen for one year, all charges on the books prepaid, for \$3.50. Think of it! A complete set of Shakespeare, well bound, good paper, good type, in 13 handy volumes and The Best Paper in Eastern Kentucky for one year for only \$3.50, all charges prepaid. Make money orders, etc., payable to THE CITIZEN, Berea, Ky. A sample copy of the above set can be seen at our office.

THE MARKETS.

| AS REPORTED BY A. G. NORMAN & CO., CINCINNATI, Dec. 24. | |
|---|-----------------|
| CATTLE—Common..... | \$2.25 @ \$3.15 |
| Butchers..... | 3.35 @ 5.00 |
| Shippers..... | 4.60 @ 5.65 |
| CALVES—Choice..... | 4.50 @ 5.00 |
| Large Common..... | 3.00 @ 3.50 |
| HOGS—Common..... | 4.00 @ 5.75 |
| Fair, good light..... | 5.10 @ 5.35 |
| Packing..... | 5.80 @ 6.00 |
| SHEEP—Good to choice..... | 2.40 @ 3.00 |
| Common to fair..... | 1.25 @ 2.40 |
| LAMBS—Good to choice..... | 4.00 @ 4.60 |
| Common to fair..... | 3.25 @ 3.85 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... | 86 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed New..... | 68 @ 69 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 49 @ 50 |
| RYE—No. 2..... | 71 @ 72 |
| FLOUR—Winter patent..... | 3.80 @ 4.00 |
| " " fancy..... | 3.55 @ 3.70 |
| " " Family..... | 3.00 @ 3.25 |
| MILL FEED..... | 21.00 @ 24.00 |
| HAY—No. 1 Timothy..... | 13.50 @ 14.00 |
| " No. 2..... | 11.50 @ 12.00 |
| " No. 1 Clover..... | 10.50 @ 11.00 |
| " No. 2..... | 9.50 @ 9.50 |
| POULTRY— | |
| Springers per lb..... | 7 1/2 |
| Heavy hens..... | 6 |
| Roosters..... | 3 |
| Turkey hens..... | 8 1/2 |
| Spring Turkeys..... | 7 |
| Ducks..... | 8 |
| Eggs—Fresh near by..... | 27 |
| " Goose..... | |
| HIDES—Wet salted..... | 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2 |
| " No 1 dry salt..... | 9 @ 10 |
| " Bull..... | 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 |
| " Sheep skins..... | 40 @ 50 |
| TALLOW—Prime city..... | 5 1/2 @ |
| " Country..... | 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2 |
| WOOL—Unwashed..... | 16 @ 17 |
| medium combing..... | 21 @ 22 |
| Washed long..... | 22 @ 25 |
| Tub washed..... | |
| FEATHERS— | |
| Geese, new nearly white..... | 38 @ 44 |
| " gray to average..... | 28 @ 35 |
| Duck, colored to white..... | 28 @ 35 |
| Chicken, white to quills..... | 12 @ 15 |
| Turkey, body dry..... | |

It Girdles The Globe.

The fame of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, as the best in the world extends round the earth. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Felons, Aches, Pains and all Skin Eruptions. Only infallible Pile cure. 25c a box at all drugstores.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XIII, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, DEC. 29.

Text of the Lesson, a Comprehensive Review of the Quarter's Lessons. Golden Text, Rom. viii, 31—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1901, by American Press Association.]
LESSON I.—Joseph sold into Egypt (Gen. xxxvii, 12-36). Golden Text, Acts vii, 9. "The patriarchs, moved with envy, sold Joseph into Egypt, but God was with him." When a little child is taken from a home, everything the child has ever worn or used or played with touches the mother's heart and brings her child before her. So if we are in right relations with our absent Lord everything in the book will speak to us of Him, and the hatred and cruelty of Joseph's brethren to the brother whom the father so loved will suggest the treatment which Christ received from His brethren, the Jews, and the believing heart will say with deep gratitude, "All for me."

LESSON II.—Joseph in prison (Gen. xxxix, 20; xl, 1-5). Golden Text, Gen. xxxix, 21, "But the Lord was with Joseph and showed him mercy." It is written of him both as slave and prisoner that the Lord was with him and he was a prosperous man (xxxix, 2, 23). It is hard to wait day by day under adverse and trying circumstances and see no prospect of deliverance, and be seemingly forgotten by those whom we have befriended and who might be used to help us if they were not so selfish and ungrateful.

LESSON III.—Joseph exalted (Gen. xli, 38-49). Golden Text, I Sam. ii, 30, "Them that honor Me I will honor." From the prison he is suddenly exalted to be ruler over all the land of Egypt and second to Pharaoh (43), and this when he was but 30 years of age, and the age at which our Lord Jesus began His public ministry. It was all accomplished without effort on the part of Joseph. The Lord did it all in His own good time and way.

LESSON IV.—Joseph and his brethren (Gen. xli, 1-15). Golden Text, Rom. xii, 21, "Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good." After perhaps 20 years he who performed all things for him enabled him to heap coals of fire upon the heads of those who had treated him so cruelly (Rom. xli, 20), and how lovingly he did it when he said, "Be not grieved nor angry with yourselves, for God did send me before you to preserve life" (verse 5). So the Jews shall one day see Jesus their brother, as the one whom God sent to prepare life for them, even life eternal (Isa. xlv, 9; Zech. xli, 10).

LESSON V.—Death of Joseph (Gen. l, 1-15). Golden Text, Ps. xc, 12, "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom." It is a very great trial to have one's love or motives or sincerity questioned, and that Joseph's brethren should come to him with a request for forgiveness after they had enjoyed his forgiveness for 17 years was a great grief to him. It must be a grief to our Lord when those whom He has washed and sanctified and justified question their salvation and seek to obtain it by their own works instead of thanking Him for the full benefit of His finished work, bestowed freely upon them.

LESSON VI.—Israel oppressed in Egypt (Ex. i, 1-14). Golden Text, Ex. ii, 24, "God heard their groaning, and God remembered His covenant." God permits the devil and his people seemingly to have their own way, yet He works by them or in spite of them all the good pleasure of His will and the highest interests of His people.

LESSON VII.—The childhood of Moses (Ex. ii, 1-10). Golden Text, Prov. xxii, 6, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." What a striking providence that the daughter of Pharaoh, the man who was seeking to destroy Israel and had given commandment to kill all the male children, should bring up as her own son one of these male children, destined by God to be the deliverer of Israel from the power of Egypt!

LESSON VIII.—World's Temperance Lesson (Isa. v, 8-20). Golden Text, Isa. v, 22, "Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine." These six woes upon the covetous, the drunkard, the desperately wicked, the perverse, the worldly wise and the haters of righteousness are a kind of parallel with the eight woes upon the scribes and Pharisees of Math. xxiii, 1-35. Golden Text, Ex. iii, 12, "Certainly I will be with thee." When Moses was 40 years old, he supposed that his brethren would have understood how that by his hand would deliver them (Acts vii, 25), but they understood not, for the time had not come, and Moses had not been authorized. He was 40 years ahead of time. But now after keeping sheep for 40 years God calls him and commissions him to lead Israel out, but he must understand that he is only an instrument in the hand of the Lord, that he is nothing, but God is everything and will do all by His power.

LESSON IX.—Moses and Pharaoh (Ex. xi, 1-10). Golden Text, Isa. lxiii, 9, "The angel of His presence saved them." When Moses and Aaron went to the rulers in Israel with their God given credentials, they were accepted by the people as the Lord's messengers, but when they went to Pharaoh with the demand from the Lord that he should let Israel go they were scorned and turned away with contempt (ix, 20-31; v, 1-4). So God humbled Pharaoh and his people by ten dreadful plagues.

LESSON X.—The Passover (Ex. xii, 1-17). Golden Text, I Cor. v, 7, "Christ, our Passover, is sacrificed for us." There is no salvation from death, the consequence of sin, but by death, the death of a substitute. This is seen in the animals slain by God's own hand to provide the redemption clothing for Adam and Eve (Gen. iii, 21); also in the ram offered on the altar in Isaac's stead (Gen. xxii, 13); and here in the Passover lambs whose blood sprinkle saved the lives of the firstborn—all sacrifices being typical of the great sacrifice of Him by whose blood alone sin can be put away (Acts ii, 12).

LESSON XI.—The passage of the Red Sea (Ex. xiv, 13-27). Golden Text, Ex. xv, 1, "I will sing unto the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously." The Lord who made a way through the sea and triumphed over the hosts of Pharaoh is the same who afterward, in the fullness of time, became the Son of Mary, God manifest in the flesh, the Creator of all things, whose goings forth have been from of old, from everlasting, the only Saviour of sinners, the only Judge of all mankind.

For a generation past the newspapers and the pulpit have seldom lost an opportunity to moralize upon Kentucky as the "dark and bloody ground," the single state in the union whose passion never cools, and where public law is always subordinate to the personal code. To discover the facts concerning Kentucky feuds, their causes and results, the editor of Leslie's Monthly sent Mr. E. Carl Litsey a careful and accurate observer, on a journey through the most notorious districts of the State. Mr. Litsey discarded all hearsay and relied solely upon first hand information. The story of all he saw and heard, which is set forth in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for January, is of peculiar interest to every Kentuckian.

A Good Cough Medicine.

I find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is an excellent medicine. I have been suffering from a severe cough for the last two months, and it has effected a cure. I have great pleasure in recommending it.—W. C. WOCKNER. This is the opinion of one of our oldest and most respected residents, and has been voluntarily given in good faith that others may try the remedy and be benefited, as was Mr. Wockner. This remedy is sold by S. E. Welch, Jr.

Edward Blake: College Student.

By Charles M. Sheldon.

Author of "In His Steps," "Malcom Kirk," "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," etc. Copyright, 1900, in U. S. A., by Advance Publishing Co., Chicago.

CHAPTER II.

It was not until a long time afterward that Edward understood fully just how much interest his roommate had in making this little speech. Preston had a dislike for Rankin that he seldom tried to conceal. And yet he had within the year borrowed several sums of money from him and was indebted to him now in a way that worried him much as one of his nature is ever worried about anything. He wanted to keep Rankin on good terms, if possible, without too much trouble.

Edward for the first time since the proposition of the route was clear to him began to hesitate. He asked one or two questions in a low voice, nervously rolling a lead pencil back and forth over his desk. Willis put in a word here and there as he swung his clubs. Rankin was evidently very desirous of getting Edward to agree to the arrangement. He had seen enough of him even in the month to believe that the route would be safe in his hands and probably result in a working up of the subscriptions in such a way as to make the weekly income from them a more satisfactory figure than it ever had been before.

"I don't just like the idea of deceit in the matter," Edward finally said in a hesitating manner. "I can't get around the fact that I shall have to pretend that I own the route when I don't own it, and Rankin knows I don't own it."

"Oh, well," put in Willis, and Rankin had used the same argument several times, "lots of the fellows do it. It's understood by them. It's been the custom here for years." And before any one sneers at these young men's ideas of what constitutes strict honesty, let us remember that they are, many of them, the sons of reputable business men who for years have lied about their taxes and other details in business life, simply because so many other men do the same thing and the custom is common. Is it strange that their sons grow up with loose definitions of truthfulness and careless habits in the matter of exact honor?

"Of course," said Rankin after a pause, during which Edward kept a troubled look on the table and was evidently having a great struggle to decide the matter, "I can get plenty of fellows to take the route. But I know if you take it, it will be run straight and if you increase the number of subscribers I'm willing to make it more than \$3 a week."

Still Edward did not reply. He was making a calculation as to chances for getting something else to do. He had entered college with the determination to get through somehow. He knew that a hard struggle was before him. The farm could not help both Freeda and himself without more privation on the part of the home folks than he was willing to see. How could he earn \$3 a week easier? And after all, if it was understood by the fellows, and if the rule was obnoxious, and if—

Rankin rose and walked over to the door. "Well, what do you say? Will you take the route or not?" "I'll take it," replied Edward gravely. Rankin came back and sat down while he went on to arrange the details a little more fully. Finally he went out, and Edward picked up a book and tried to study, but he was uneasy, and Willis noticed it.

"If I had a conscience as delicate as yours, I'd want to trade off for a good time once in awhile," he said as he hung up his clubs, pulled a book out of the shelf and sat down to his table, putting his feet on it and yawning sleepily.

"A bad time, you mean," said Edward, looking out of the window. "That depends. It's lots of fun to do as you please."

Edward looked over at his roommate and wondered at his easy, happy expression. He had been out the evening before at a late supper held in the Greek letter society rooms down town, where, if the rumors of such suppers were correct, there was dissipation of various kinds that resulted in no good to any of the students. Edward was wondering if Preston was as happy as he looked.

"Your conscience never troubles you, does it?"

"It used to," replied Willis, whistling a bar of a popular tune, "but I've trained it in the way it should go, and—all right!" he shouted as the door opened and a head with a tennis cap on it was thrust into the room. "I'll be out there in a minute. We're going to play off that set with Bruce and Clark."

He put on his tennis shoes, hunted up some balls, took down his racket and went out. Edward sat for half an hour by his table, looking out of the window and unable to study. Finally he threw down his book and put on his hat and went out to the tennis courts to watch the game. It was impossible for him to go on with his studies in the condition his mind was in. He was not in the habit of juggling with his conscience as Willis was, and he could not quiet it after that promise to rent the route.

Next day he went down to the office, and Rankin went with him to make arrangements. The proprietor was very busy and did not question Edward at all, so that Rankin did all the lying himself, a thing that Willis said, in talking it over with Edward afterward, Rankin was perfectly competent to do.

He started in with the work of the route with conflicting feelings. He had not actually said a word to the proprietor or to any one else about the ownership of the route, and he tried to quiet his conscience with the thought that he was justified in earning the money needed to carry him through college. And still he was not able to silence that little voice. His home training had been too exact. His father had been called by some of his neighbors overparticular in the matter of truthfulness. If he had not been so particular, they said, he would have got on faster. Edward's mother and Freeda had the same habit of scrupulous exactness, and Edward had never been able before to satisfy himself with any statement that stopped short of absolute and perfect frankness. He was not satisfied now, but he was struggling to make the matter seem reasonable and persuade himself that, as Willis said, he was "too finicky."

For a week he worked on the route with all his energy. Matters in regard to Cuba and Spain's administration of that unhappy island were growing more and more important as news. People in the limits of the newspaper route who had never taken a paper began to subscribe. Before the week was out Edward had increased the subscription list by the addition of 25 new names.

When Rankin paid him at the end of the week, according to their contract, he was much pleased. He volunteered 50 cents extra on the \$3, and Edward silently took it.

"I'm willing to make it a regular thing," said Rankin, "if you can keep up the list through the winter. Looks now as if there might be a war with Spain, and if there is people will want the news right along. The papers will probably have a boom."

"Probably they will," replied Edward briefly.

That was Saturday night, and as his custom had been since entering college, he went over to the girls' hall to see Freeda.

When she came into the parlor, she noticed Edward's unusually grave face. He was habitually grave, but not somber, and Freeda was quick to see the difference.

"What have you been doing, Ned? You've been working too hard."

"No; I haven't," Edward hesitated to tell her the real cause of his trouble because he did not want her to know anything about the real struggle he was having to meet his expenses. But Freeda was a persistent girl, and Edward's old habits of frankness finally prevailed, and he told his sister briefly about the newspaper route and his contract with Rankin.

Freeda listened, and her face grew more and more distressed as he went on. They were sitting in a corner of the parlor, for there were other callers present, and Freeda said in a low voice:

"Ned, you never told me that uncle did not send you the money to pay the first term's bills. I am sure that was the understanding when we left home. You have given me all the money and not kept any for yourself."

Edward explained that their uncle needed the money to buy stock for the farm, but Freeda was evidently very much disturbed by her brother's confession.

"At any rate, Ned, you have been tempted to take this route against your convictions because you need the money so much. And I feel to blame for your having done so much for me. I could get a place to work somewhere in a private house instead of paying for board and room here in the hall."

"It isn't necessary," replied Edward doggedly, "so long as I am making this three and a half a week, and there will be some money coming to me from the farm in January."

Freeda was silent a moment and then said timidly: "Do you think you will go on with the route?" "Yes, I suppose so."

Freeda did not say anything. A number of students came into the parlor, and the brother and sister were not

able to talk together privately any longer. Among the newcomers was Willis, jolly and as noisy as he dared to be with the principal of the ladies' department in the little room adjoining the general parlor.

Somehow as Willis came up and spoke to Freeda and made her grave face smile with some nonsense lightly spoken by him Edward felt a dislike for his roommate that he had never experienced before. He resented his easy going, happy carelessness. There seemed to be a disagreeable familiarity on Preston's part with all the girls, but Edward Blake noticed it for the first time in connection with his conversation with Freeda. It was Preston's manner, and Edward on this evening especially was probably more than usually sensitive.

He rose to go earlier than usual, and Freeda went out into the hall with him.

"I don't feel quite right about the route, dear Ned," she said as he took his hat up from the hall table, "but if you feel easy about it—I suppose—"

She hesitated for fear of seeming to discourage him from the only thing that seemed possible for him to do in order to make his way.

"If I could find anything else to do, I would do it," said Edward moodily. "Don't you worry about it, anyway. I don't want to spoil your happiness."

"The only unhappiness I can have, Ned, is to see you unhappy," Freeda replied impulsively, and then she kissed him, a thing she seldom did, but the girl's heart was sore at the sight of what she truly imagined her brother's struggle.

Willis lounged into the hall with two or three other students just as Edward went out.

"Wish I had a sister in college," he said, with a provoking smile.

Freeda reddened, and after a moment's pause she turned and went directly up stairs. The boys with Preston laughed louder than usual, and Miss Channing, the principal, opened her door and came into the hall. She looked at Willis sharply and said:

"Mr. Preston, if you don't obey the rules as to order on calling nights you will not be permitted to come any more this term."

Willis smiled good naturedly.

"Now, then, Miss Channing, am I to blame if the other fellows laugh at my witty remarks? What makes you always pick on me, a poor, inoffensive little junior?"

Miss Channing looked at him and tried to be severe, but Willis looked so absolutely and contentedly happy that she relaxed her own look and came out into the hall for a chat, and in a few minutes she was laughing with the others at an imitation on Willis' part of one of the professors who was exceedingly unpopular with both faculty and students. Afterward she reproached herself for letting Willis Preston impose on every one. But that was not the first time he had had his own way at the ladies' hall.

Edward Blake went out across the campus and started toward his room. Before he put his foot on the steps of the building he had gone over the whole matter of the paper route again. His sister's evident distress for him had moved him very deeply. In spite of the fact that he had not actually lied to the proprietor of the paper or to any one else he knew well enough that he had lied to Rankin the lying for him, which was the same thing. Out there in the dark he fought the battle out, going over on the steps of the chapel opposite Rankin hall. As he sat there he was not able to think of any one in the whole college who could give him any help to settle the question. He was not a professed Christian, although he always had respect for religious life and had attended the college prayer meetings and association gatherings several times since entering the college. So he was not fighting out the question of right and wrong on any basis of Christian faith. His mother and sister were members of a church at home, and he had always attended and believed in it. Since leaving home he had been down town to different churches, but had not yet settled on any one regularly. The fight he was having now was carried on practically alone in the dark with his conscience and his God.

At last he came down off the steps and started again toward his own

room. Rankin's room was on the front of the building, and Edward as he looked up saw a light burning there. He went on up and stopped at his own room. He put his hand on the knob of the door and waited there a second. Then he slowly walked across the hall and knocked at Rankin's door.

When Rankin opened the door, saw Edward, he looked a little surprised, but invited him in politely enough and asked him what he wanted.

Edward remained standing by the table during the interview and never changed his position. Rankin walked

up and down the room and grew more excited every minute.

"I've come in to say that I must give up the route," said Edward, coming at once to the point.

"Give up the route?"

"Yes; I can't make myself believe that the business is right for me, and I must give it up."

"But, see here!" Rankin spoke roughly, and the coarseness in him began to show through the veneer of his outward politeness. "There are two parties to a contract. What if I say that I will not go back on my contract? What then?"

"It makes no difference. I can't carry the paper any more."

"But you've made a contract with me to carry the papers, and you are legally bound by your written word. I can hold you to it."

Edward was silent a minute. He did not know enough about the law in the case to know whether Rankin was telling the truth or not. At last he said slowly:

"Will you let me see the contract?"

Rankin hesitated, but he knew that Blake had a copy in his own room. He opened a drawer in his desk and threw the paper on the table.

"There's no time mentioned here," said Edward, reading the clause aloud. "I promise to carry the papers for so much a week and to keep up the regular list of subscribers, but the agreement leaves it open for you or me to dissolve the contract without naming any time."

It was true, for Rankin in drawing up the paper had in his own mind reserved the right to secure the services of another carrier if at any time he could get one at a cheaper rate.

"Anyway, you are under moral obligations to keep your promise," said Rankin, using an argument he never would have thought of with another student.

"I'm not under any moral obligations to continue lying."

"Who's done any lying, I'd like to know?" exclaimed Rankin savagely. "I've done all the talking, and I'm willing to stand the responsibility."

Edward made no reply. After coming back to the table from a walk over to the window Rankin exclaimed:

"It will put me in a hole with the paper at the office. How am I going to make them believe that the route is sold again to another party? They're suspicious of me down there now. If you quit now, it means no end of bother for me. What do you want to be so mighty particular for? We've got the thing started now, and you haven't had to tell any actual lies about it. You're getting good wages and no harm done. What's the use of knocking the business all over? Probably before winter is over I can make it \$4 a week. It's the best route in the city by all odds, and you never can get another."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Necessary Expenses for Twelve Weeks' School.

Persons who board themselves can spend as much or little as they choose on living expenses. It pays to have a little extra money for lectures, books, and other things. But the necessary expenses are only as follows:

| To pay the first day: | | HOWARD | LADIES |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|--------|
| | | HALL | HALL |
| School Expenses | Incidental Fee..... | \$ 4.50 | \$4.50 |
| Ex- | Hospital Fee..... | 25 | 25 |
| penses | Books, etc., about..... | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | General Deposit..... | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | Room (stove, table, etc.)..... | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| | Fuel and Oil..... | 2.50 | 3.00 |
| | Rent of Laundry..... | 50 | 50 |
| | First Month's Board..... | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Living Expenses | For term during the term..... | 17.25 | 18.75 |
| | Laundry..... | 1.50 | |
| | Beginning 2d Mo., Board..... | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| | Beginning 3d Mo., Board..... | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| | | 38.75 | 38.75 |
| | Gen'l Deposit returned..... | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Total Expense, 12 Weeks..... | | 27.75 | 27.75 |

For those below A Grammar deduct the \$2 for books, and \$1 from incidental fee, making the total only \$24.75.

When four girls room together each saves \$1 on room, and \$2 or more on fuel, making the total only \$21.75, if classed below A Grammar.

Fuel is 50 cents more in Winter and 50 cents less in Spring term.

Two rooms for housekeeping, with stove, etc., can usually be rented for from \$4 to \$6 a term.

The price of a big calf, a little tan-bark, or a few home-spun bed-covers, will give a term of school which will change one's whole life for the better!

BUY THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Do not be deceived by those who advertise a \$90.00 Sewing Machine for \$20.00. This kind of a machine can be bought from us or any of our dealers from \$15.00 to \$18.00.

WE MAKE A VARIETY.

THE NEW HOME IS THE BEST.</

You need Money

Your wife will need it much worse when you are no longer here to provide for her.

Why not create an immediate estate, and save at least a small portion of your income?

Your UNCERTAIN life can be given a definite and certain value and an immediate estate created that WILL PROVIDE a competency for your old age.

Life insurance that assures comfort in old age.

Why not be of known value (worth)? You can be, if you have one of our NEW PERFECTED POLICIES or one of our THREE PER CENT GOLD ENDOWMENT BONDS. Both are unconditionally INCONTESTABLE from date of issue.

Why not get acquainted with them, and know each as applied to your own individual case?

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky

J. C. BECK, Jr., Special Agent,
State Bank and Trust Bldg.,
Richmond, Ky.

W. H. PORTER, District Agent,
Berea Banking Company,
Berea, Ky.

A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Peterson, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I now am able to do all my housework." It overcomes Constipation, improves appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c at all drugstores.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY GAZETTE

20-Page Newspaper. 50c. a year

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, with its up-to-date methods and general excellence, stands to-day as the most reliable and best weekly published in this territory.

It enters the new year in a most promising condition, and, with a determination to double its greatly increased business, makes the most costly free offering ever made by a weekly publication.

Commencing December, 1901, every subscriber will receive FREE, once each month with his paper, a beautiful and valuable picture for twelve months.

This series is a choice selection of twelve of the best pictures taken from the famous Twentieth Century Life Studies and from Anstett's multiphotograph reproductions in black and white. They are not ordinary, cheap pictures, but are copyright reproductions, which The Commercial Tribune Company, at a heavy cost, obtained exclusive control of for this territory, are printed by special contract. Their genuineness is guaranteed. Each is 7x9, mounted on a black velours mat 13x15. One can not be purchased at any art store for less than one dollar.

A free offer of this value was never before made by a weekly newspaper, and when one stops to consider that he is getting the best and most up-to-date weekly published for only 50 cts. a year, and in addition is presented with a set of twelve pictures that can not be purchased for \$5.00, he realizes that we are out for new business and intend to get it, even though it is most expensive.

It is not necessary to dwell on its many special features; they are known, as its record as the favorite family journal for over one hundred years is a conclusive testimonial.

THE COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE COMPANY, Publishers, Cincinnati, O.

By special arrangement, you can get

The Citizen AND The Cincinnati Weekly Gazette

Both for One Year, For only 80 Cents.

This is for cash subscriptions only. All subscriptions under this offer must be sent through THE CITIZEN office.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

E. B. Wells has gone to Louisville. Leon Lewis is here for the holidays.

The repairs on the freight depot are nearly completed.

B. R. Robinson has purchased the Soper farm near Wallacetown.

Miss Addie Fish and John Haley are visiting relatives in Somerset.

Mrs. Walter Hill, of Hamilton, O., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Jones.

Miss Bertha Robinson is assisting T. A. Robinson in his jewelry store during the holiday rush.

Good skating on Thursday, Friday and Saturday was greatly enjoyed.

Mrs. Dr. M. E. Jones, of Paint Lick, visited friends here on Saturday.

Miss Etta Gay who has been teaching in Jackson County is at home again.

Berea College will begin the making of brick and tile, and give instruction in these arts in the spring.

James Madison Combs and Miss Amanda Ramsey were married Dec. 18, Rev. Dr. Burgess officiating.

Lewis Johnson has sold the property he purchased from Green Hill, on Center Street, to I. C. Davis, for \$550.

Houses to rent for the Winter will soon be all taken. Treas. Osborne has a few for people who wish to send children to school.

T. T. Simmons who has been on a visit to his father in Florida has returned, bringing with him a sister who will be in school this year.

Mrs. Azbill, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Settle, of Richmond, died from consumption at the home of her parents, Dec. 18. The burial was at Berea cemetery on the 19th.

Any person who will send his name to the CITIZEN will receive free a full exposure of the Mormons who are still trying to deceive our people in some localities.

The social entertainment given by the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday night at the Hall took the form of a Colonial Tea and was much enjoyed. Several plates and other articles more than a hundred years old were exhibited.

The holiday concert is a regular and most pleasing feature of our Christmas time. The concert last Tuesday night was particularly fine. Next week we will give a full and critical report of the entertainment.

Miss Laura Cravens left last Friday for Boston, Mass.—Mrs. N. M. Nickum, of Paintsville, O., is visiting her daughter, Miss Daisy, who is here in school.—A youth named Frank Robinson had his left hand badly injured by the explosion of a giant cracker, Monday. Dr. L. A. Davis was called in and found it necessary to amputate the thumb.—Robt. Sharp, son of J. C. Sharp, who ran a pitchfork in his left knee several weeks ago, had to have the limb amputated above the knee, Monday. Drs. Cornelius, Davis and Lusk performed the operation.

In a letter to Brother Dodwell, from C. W. Johnston, of Huntsburg, O., we received the sad news of the death of the baby born to Bro. Johnson and wife a few weeks ago.—J. A. Baker, of Wallacetown, started his two oldest boys to school at Berea in September, 1877, and had some of his children in school there all the time for 20 years. In 1897 Thompson, the youngest graduated, and there was a halt until the present term when Lewis, the eldest grand-child of Brother Baker, led the way for the younger generation by starting in on his 15th birthday. We trust this may be not only a beginning of another 20 years' pursuit of education for this family, but may also encourage quite a number of others from Wallacetown to follow their good example.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

E. R. Stevenson and several Phelps boys are here from Russell county.

Knuckles and Bingham are among the growing delegation from Bell county.

Aden W. Toney is here from W. Virginia with his friend, Emmet McGinnis.

Chester B. Creech, James Smith, the Turner boys, and Misses Ida, Dora and Maud Korner are among the new students from Harlan county.

J. M. Cooper is here from Crab Orchard in "Old Virginia," and Mr. Pennington from Pennington Gap in the same State.

The two Holcomb boys, Robert Sturtevant, Felix Field and his sister, and several others are here already from Letcher county.

Christmas is always a "big day" with the students at Berea, and this year was no exception. A thousand thanks are due, and we are sure every student here is grateful to the many kind friends who contributed to this occasion.

The students were divided into three groups. In the "Upper Chapel," where the collegiate and advanced students met, the exercises had been arranged by Miss Robinson, and consisted of choice selections of music, and an address by Prof. Jones on "Our Friends," followed by the distribution of gifts.

In the Main Chapel there was a splendid display of lights and decorations on the Christmas tree, and President Frost made the principal address.

Beside these, there was a tree for the younger pupils of the Model Schools, arranged by their teachers, and here perhaps was the greatest enjoyment of all.

The presents were of the most charming and practical kind. There were bananas and oranges, candy and popcorn for all—dolls and toys for the younger children, books, tools, mittens, packages of stationery, pictures and everything good for the other students. No doubt many young people were missed from their homes on Christmas Day, but we are sure no one went away from these Christmas trees without feeling that he had friends who were interested in his welfare. It ought to be a big push of encouragement toward a successful term's work.

One young man in a distant county, who was planning to come to Berea after Christmas, made a great mistake in not coming at the beginning of the term, for in connection with some Christmas frolic he got into an altercation and seems to have shot a neighbor.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

A visit at the College buildings where students live is very enjoyable. Everybody knows the great Ladies Hall where nearly a hundred girls find their home, and where two hundred are seated at the generous tables.

Howard Hall, named after the gallant General Oliver O. Howard, is headquarters for young men with its bath-room and parlor. Mr. Gamble is the teacher in charge. Mr. Clark, of the Woodwork Department, has his room here also. Mr. Meudenhall is Monitor.

The old Treasurer's Office has been hastily fitted up, and is the home of sixteen young men.

The Davis House has just been purchased and hastily fitted up, with rooms for thirty young men. It isn't yet quite full. Tutor Watson is the teacher in charge, and Taylor Gabbard from Owsley county is Monitor.

The Boone Cottage is also new and affords room for thirty young men. It contains a dining-room, but there is no boarding there this term. The dining-room is used for a general study room. We believe three rooms are still unoccupied here. Tutor McCune is the teacher in charge.

The Gilbert Cottage is doubtless the most pleasant home in Berea. It is new, neatly furnished, and in charge of Miss Schumaker, Mrs. Henderson being the housekeeper, or matron. This house was first engaged by the young ladies from Perry county, and is a kind of headquarters for the mountain students. Several others are expected to arrive and make their home in this house soon.

YOUNG PEOPLE WHO ARE BOUND TO SUCCEED.

There have been a great many cheering incidents connected with the opening of the winter term which show the fine spirit and courage of the young people who are coming to Berea. Two examples may be mentioned here: one young man came on foot a distance of nearly 100 miles, although he had a good wad of money in his pocket and might have come on the railroad; but his brave words were "I intend to stay two years and I shall need money towards the end."

In another case, two girls, after riding thirty five miles on horseback to the nearest railroad station found that the train they had expected to take was cut off by an accident on the road. They bravely picked up their baggage and walked ten miles to the next station, where they took the cars for a journey of 150 miles to Berea.

Young people who have this temper and spirit are bound to succeed in life.

The visit of Prof. King, of Oberlin, was greatly enjoyed by all. He spoke at the Y. M. C. A. meeting Sunday night and preached in the Chapel. He also gave the weekly College lecture, Monday evening on the

undesirable tendencies of secret societies, conducted chapel Monday and Tuesday mornings, and gave an address on applications of Psychology to Pedagogics before the Faculty and College students at President Frost's house on Monday night. Prof. King has recently preached at Cornell, Columbia, University of Michigan, Syracuse, and other leading institutions.

MADISON COUNTY.

J. W. Wilson has been appointed postmaster at White Hall, in place of M. Burgin, resigned.

Quarterly County Court met Monday, Judge Million presiding. There was quite a full docket.

The *Climax* (Richmond Publishing Company) will move to the McKee Building on First Street about Jan. 1, 1902.

It is reported that smallpox has broken out at Kirksville. The physicians say there are three or four serious cases in the community.—*The Climax*.

The new bridge to connect Madison and Garrard counties at Paint Lick has arrived and the work of putting it up is under way.

Rev. W. H. Dodge, D. D., formerly of Jacksonville, Fla., was formally installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Richmond, last Thursday.

The Madison County Y. M. C. A. movement is gaining ground. At a meeting held in Richmond last Sunday afternoon, the County Committee reported that the \$1200 necessary to support the workers for this field had been subscribed and work will be commenced at once.

The committee appointed by the City Council of Richmond to enquire what concessions the L. & A. R. R. want to induce them to locate their shops at Richmond went to Versailles Friday and met the officials of the railroad. The committee feel encouraged as to results.

Yesterday, Monday 23rd, the County Court met to consider the question of the granting of a franchise to the Blue Grass Consolidated Traction Company for the purpose of constructing an electric road from Lexington to this city and then on to Jackson or Rockcastle county as the Company might elect. The score stood five to one in favor of giving a franchise. The Company is to be allowed to follow the turnpikes, not infringing, however, upon the traveled part of the pike. The Court meets again Saturday for further proceedings in the matter.—*Pantagraph*.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE POST OFFICE OFFICIALS at WASHINGTON, D. C., have JUST RULED that a subscription to any publication, entered as second class matter, MUST BE DISCONTINUED when the time for which it is PAID IN ADVANCE has expired.

This means that all who are in arrears to THE CITIZEN must pay up, and in advance or we will be compelled to STOP THE PAPER, or else we will have to double the price in order to pay the extra postage which would be one cent on every paper, or just two cents more a year for mailing than we charge you for THE CITIZEN.

DON'T DELAY. Look at your paper and see what date you are paid up to, and then send enough money to pay up arrears, and a year ahead.

JOHN DODWELL

Manager of

THE CITIZEN.

God's Unchanging Will.

Through this world there runs an unbroken purpose. From the beginning until now there has swept on and on one controlling principle. Righteousness, nothing shall defeat it. Glorious, no man shall finally defeat it. Perfect, no lack shall finally be found in it. It is the will of God. Thoughts change, opinions shift, but one thing grows more real, more precious each year. Behind us, over us, beneath us and around us, the will of God—a clear, amazing reality—stands out above all other things in beauty and strength.—Rev. D. F. Fox, Congregationalist, Chicago.

Religion the Base of Government. So long as lack of religion and religious training remains characteristic of the country, we cannot hope for best results. Religion is the fundamental principle of government. Government is based upon religion, for religion trains the soul to duty and to appreciation of liberty. Religion and religious teaching must be recognized by our people, and the precepts of religion must be practiced generally. Civilization is the result of religion, and it cannot continue to prevail without propagation of religion and continuation of religious practices and training.—Rev. Thomas Walsh, Roman Catholic, St. Louis.

Correspondence.

Be sure and read the great story now coming out in THE CITIZEN, "Edward Blake."

If you are not already a subscriber, send THE CITIZEN a post office order or 50 cents in postage stamps, and have a good paper for your family to read the coming year!

Masdn County. Maysville.

Mrs. Maria Seymour, whose serious illness was mentioned, died last Tuesday morning week ago on Sixth St. She left three little children.—James Cotty made a welcome visit to our city Saturday.—Little Cornelius Darnell entertained quite a number of his friends Thursday evening in honor of the ninth anniversary of his age. He received a number of presents and the little folks enjoyed themselves.—Mrs. Anna Routt and husband are rejoicing over the advent of another son into their family circle.—Mrs. Mattie Brown, of Omaha, Neb., is visiting her niece, Mrs. Lydia Rudd, of Lawrence Creek.—John Green is wearing a broad smile on his face at present. There is a bouncing baby girl at his home on E. Fourth St.—All the little boys and girls should be very good now and attend Sunday school.—Old Santa Claus is peeping around the corners at them so he can see who to bring presents to for Christmas.

Madison County. Peytontown.

Miss N. V. Miller, of Richmond, has returned home after arranging for our Christmas entertainment.—Dennis White froze to death Dec. 15. He was found the next day by Henry Turner.—Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Warner received a valuable present for Mr. Warner's brother, William, of Farmington, W. Va. The value of the present was about \$25.—Miss Mary White has been spending a few days with Miss N. V. Miller of Richmond.—Mrs. G. L. Campbell was the guest of Miss N. V. Miller of Richmond Friday night and Saturday.—Quite a number of our people visited the First Baptist Church of Richmond last Saturday.—Rev. S. M. Watts attended Church at Richmond last Sunday.—Next Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 28, 29, will be the appointment of Rev. R. H. Munday at this place.—Alex. Fife and family will return home from Cincinnati, O., about the 25th. They will stay here during the winter.

Wallacetown.

H. C. Wylie has been quite ill for several days.—Misses Mary Caldwell and Lizzie Kindred returned home Wednesday after a short visit to Mrs. Wilson's at Big Hill.—Callie Guinn, who has been for some time in Illinois, is here to spend Christmas with his parents.—Bernice Goins is here from Illinois visiting friends.—We will have a Christmas tree at the Baptist Church on Christmas eve. Every one will be welcome.—Palestine Ballard, who sold his farm to Dan Bogkins for \$500 has bought 80 acres of land from Salem Wylie for \$16.—Uncle Charlie Anderson is quite ill at this writing.

Rockcastle County. Rockford.

Issac Todd, postmaster at Rockford, says eggs are scarce or the people are keeping them for Christmas. He still offers the *Criticks* for two dozen fresh eggs.—Now the cold has broken up the children are anxiously looking for Santa Claus.—Joseph Bullin has returned from a visit to his brother, Wesley, in Texas. He says it was strange to leave green onions and lettuce there and find snow here.—Some of our people are showing their religion by the way they are helping Mr. Grant whose house and furniture were burnt a few days since.—Born to William Linville and wife, a daughter, on Dec. 16.—William Kirby, who lives near our postoffice, has lots of green apples for sale at 50 cents a bushel.—Miss Fannie Culton's school closed Dec. 21.—Miss Beulah Viars is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Dalton at Berea.—R. D. Cook, Jr., was in Berea Monday.—T. Viars and daughter visited W. C. Viars and family, Monday and Tuesday.

This will save your Life.

By inducing you to use

Dr. King's New Discovery,

Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The only Guaranteed Cure. NO CURE. NO PAY. Your Druggist will warrant it.

ABSOLUTELY CURES

Grip, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia, or any Affection of the Throat and Lungs.

TRIAL BOTTLES FREE. Regular Size 50 cents and \$1.00.

A POWERFUL WEAPON

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION MOVEMENT AS AN AID TO TEMPERANCE.

Even Though Little May Be Said on the Curse of the Saloon Every Lecture Goes to Undermine That Baneful Institution.

It is a good sign, the new interest which one sees expressing itself in many ways on the part of some of the colleges and universities in the actual conditions, industrial, economic, social, moral, of the "common people," says a writer in The Union Signal. At the last convocation of the University of Chicago the orator, Dr. Gregory, a professor in one of the German universities, took for his theme the mutual relations of education and labor. Some time some great American university will get the sense of fitness and along with it the courage to choose for its honored spokesman some one who will speak as frankly and as directly of the relation of the university to the cause of temperance.

The motive at organization of the university extension movement, started in this country about ten years ago, cannot be too warmly commended. If it did not aim nominally at temperance, the whole influence of it was such as to make for temperance. Although little may have been said in any of the "extension" lectures on the overshadowing curse of the saloon, every influence of the new educational movement went to undermine the curfew institution by filling the minds of people with better thoughts and aims and hopes.

It is therefore of interest to note how this finely humane university extension scheme has worked and what it has done. At its inception no one welcomed it with more avidity than did Miss Willard, who saw at once its possibilities in fortifying the home against the saloon.

It had been tried in England, where it had captivated the philanthropic imagination of John Ruskin, Arnold Joynt and others imbued with the passion of the new nobility of service. Mr. W. T. Stend's eager vision saw in university extension "the university on wheels." George William Curtis spoke of the development of this movement and its success as the most significant fact in the modern history of education, and Professor Palmer of Harvard, writing in The Atlantic, declared his apprehension lest the new movement might be so attractive as even to interfere with the regular university work.

"Any movement," he said, "which seeks to withdraw a professor's attention from his immediate duties and induces him to put his soul elsewhere, is a danger to the community a serious damage. No concert of intellectual stimulus furnished to little companies here and there can atone for the loss that must fall on education when college teachers pledge themselves to do serious work in other places than in their own libraries and lecture rooms."

Others, on the contrary, found exactly in this aspect of the new extension movement one of the best things about it—compelling the college teacher to live in a wider world than his own library and classroom. It was indeed a magnificent idea, that of Professor Moulton—"university education for the whole nation, organized upon itinerant lines."

The grand educational scheme has had ten years' experiment. What has been the success of it? Professor Palmer's fear, at all events, has not been realized. It certainly has not hurt the college or university to be reminded of what the higher and the highest education owes to the common people. Professor Palmer himself gave an "extension" course of eight lectures on "The Nature of Goodness," doing so with as much benefit to his own Harvard as to the larger public.

Of course to the greatest hindrance to the new movement thus far has been the difficulty in finding the right men for it. Lecturers of Professor Moulton's genius, knowledge and unique training are not common anywhere. The extension lecturer has to create his own particular constituency. He must beat his own reveille, and the common people will respond or not as they see fit.

No Place For Drink's Victims.

With the exception of the Washington home there is not an institution in Chicago which is willing to take within its doors a man suffering from delirium tremens and nurse him back to health. And usually the Washington home is so crowded with regular patients that there is no room within for the chance sufferer picked up on the streets, although, indeed, when there is room this institution receives the man wrecked by drink.

A Hindrance of Work.

Alcohol is not only not a helper of work, but it is a certain hindrance of work, and every man who comes to the front of a profession in London is marked by this one characteristic, that the more busy he gets the less alcohol he takes, and his excuse is, "I am very sorry, but I cannot take it and do my work."—Late Sir Andrew Clark, M. D., Physician to the Queen.

King Khama a Wise Man.

Though heavy pressure is brought upon him to promote the sale of intoxicants in his kingdom, King Khama, the noble chief of the Bamangwato in South Africa, still persists in his refusal to allow the deadly traffic to be carried on.

The Evil of Tippling.

A man may drink in such a way as never to feel consciously excited or embarrassed, yet ruin his health and cut short his days more speedily and surely than the man who is dead drunk every Saturday night.—Dr. Greenfield.